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3. Form basic public health organizations which will concentrate on antiplague activities.
4. Expand health maintenance agencies for workers, peasants, women, children, and infants.
5. Train medical personnel for service in Korea.
6. Reorganize the existing schistosomiasis, bubonic plague, kala azar and endemic diseases prevention stations, and treat 40,000 persons affected with various diseases.
7. Set up or reorganize preventive and treatment stations, and organize medical treatment units in each hsien.
8. Vaccinate 25,600,000 persons against smallpox, in addition to the 3 million in Shanghai.
9. Inoculate 2 million persons in Shanghai and 5 million persons in other areas of East China against cholera.
10. Give BCG inoculations against tuberculosis to 200,000 persons in Shanghai and 80,000 persons in other large cities and towns in East China.
11. Administer antibubonic plague inoculations to 2 million persons and 300,000 persons in Fukien and Chekiang, respectively.
12. Concentrate on the prevention of typhoid fever and diphtheria.
13. Set up experimental public health districts in various cities and Hsiangs, according to experiences gained in other areas of East China.

HUPEH CONFERENCE ANNOUNCES LONG-RANGE PLANS -- Hankow, Hupeh Jih-pao, 20 Dec 50

The Second Public Health Conference of the Hupeh Province decided on the following program:

1. Complete smallpox vaccination of the entire Hupeh population by the spring of 1953.
2. From 1951 to 1955, train 23,824 persons in midwifery as well as health maintenance techniques.
3. Inoculate 60 percent of the total Hupeh population against cholera during April and May 1951.
4. Train 200 nurses, 210 obstetricians, and 200 doctors in Hupeh during 1951.
5. Organize a federation of the Western-style and Chinese-style doctors; correct old-fashioned medical practices; and carry on antiplague and health maintenance activities among the masses.

HEALTH UNITS REPORT 1950 ACTIVITIES -- Hong Kong, Wen-hui Pao, 3 Jan 51

The antiplague headquarters of the Ministry of Public Health held a conference in Peiping during 11 - 18 December 1950 to hear reports on the activity during the preceding 8 months of the antiplague battalions in Honan, North Anhwei, North Kiangsu, and Pingyuan provinces.

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According to the reports, the battalions concentrated their efforts in standardizing methods of the Western-style and Chinese-style doctors; prevention of kala azar and other infectious diseases; health maintenance work among women, children, infants, river workers, and calamity stricken people; training of medical personnel; and treatment of sick persons.

During the 8-month period, cholera-typhoid inoculations were given to 204,430 persons, and smallpox vaccinations, to 322,979 persons; 1,344 doctors were trained in modern techniques; 1,183 health committees, consisting of 9,067 medical personnel, were formed; 2,830 midwives were trained in new techniques; 236,423 persons received single treatments and 166,046 persons, two treatments for ague, kala azar, measles, relapsing fever, typhus, and other infectious diseases.

The battalions also gave preventive inoculations and treatments to some 9,740,000 calamity stricken people, and to 866,000 workers participating in river-control projects.

EPIDEMIC PREVENTION GROUP RETURNS FROM ANHWEI -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 26 Jan 51

A 116-man medical group returned to Shanghai on 25 January 1951 after 5 months of service in Anhwei. The group went to northern and northwestern Anhwei in August 1950 to carry on epidemic prevention activities, and during that period gave antityphoid and other preventive inoculations to 99,591 persons; gave smallpox vaccinations to 109,367 persons; treated 102,740 persons suffering from various illnesses; organized classes for 605 Chinese-style and Western-style doctors; organized nine training classes on child health, welfare work, and modern midwifery techniques to teach 304 nurses; and set up three classes to teach 146 persons the fundamentals of public health and sanitation.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC INCREASES IN SHANGHAI -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 28 Dec 50

During a one-week period in December 1950, the number of persons afflicted with smallpox increased from 61 to 147. Diphtheria cases decreased from 245 to 229, and typhoid fever from 12 to four.

The following table lists the diseases and the number afflicted in Shanghai during 11 - 16 December and 18 - 23 December 1950:

Disease	11 - 16 Dec	18 - 23 Dec
Smallpox	61	147
Dysentery	10	12
Diphtheria	245	229
Scarlet fever	3	3
Meningitis	8	9
Relapsing fever	1	0
Typhoid fever	12	4
Whooping cough	87	63
Hydrophobia	1	3
Schistomiasis	50	14

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SHANGHAI DOCTOR DISCOVERS NEW TB MEDICINE -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 19 Dec 50

Dr Wu Tu-min (1) [numbers refer to appended characters], discoverer of the new medicine called Pai-chiao-su (2), to be used in the prevention of tuberculosis, left Shanghai on 19 December 1950 for Peiping to continue experiments with the new medicine under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Public Health.

FIXES PRICE OF PENICILLIN AND STREPTOMYCIN -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 22 Dec 50

Effective 22 December 1950, price controls have been placed on the sale of penicillin and streptomycin. The purpose of the control is to stabilize the prices of medicines and drugs. The state-operated People's Pharmaceutical Corporation now sells 200,000 units of penicillin at 17,000 yuan and streptomycin at 37,500 yuan.

TO TRAIN MORE HEALTH PERSONNEL -- Hankow, Ch'ang Chiang Jih-pao, 23 Dec 50

During 15 - 23 December 1950, an advertisement appeared daily in this paper for 20 students to enroll in an environmental health workers training class. The advertisement was placed in the paper by the Public Health Department of the Central and South China Regional government. The purpose of recruiting is to train more lower grade public health cadres. The applicants must be male, 18 to 35 years old, graduates of middle or higher schools and with good character, and healthy bodies. The examination will cover natural science and political subjects and a physical examination. Training will last 6 months.

Hankow, Ch'ang Chiang Jih-pao, 23 Dec 50

To meet the need for more medical personnel, nurses aids, and orderlies, the Canton Public Health Bureau has decided to add medical schools and nurses' aid and orderly training schools to various hospitals beginning in the spring of 1951. In 18 months, these schools expect to train 390 medical personnel and 100 nurses aids and orderlies.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SERIOUS IN KWANGTUNG -- Fong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 4 Mar 51

A bubonic plague epidemic struck southern Kwangtung in December 1950. The personnel of the Bubonic Plague Prevention Office of the Kwangtung Provincial People's government is directing all preventive and treatment activities.

Serious epidemics broke out from the early part of December 1950 to first part of February 1951 in 42 villages in Sui-ch'i Hsien, four villages in Lien-chiang Hsien, and in An-p'u Chen. Plague conditions are reported to exist also in 23 other villages in Sui-ch'i and Lien-chiang Hsiens.

Up to the present, 23,670 persons have received antiplague inoculations in the affected areas of Lien-chiang, Sui-ch'i, and the city of Chan-chiang. More than 80 percent of the total population in An-p'u Chen also received preventive inoculations.

CHARACTERS

1. 吳度民
2. 白蕉素

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